

PISSE & LURIE  
PARFUMERY FACTORY  
from every flower that breathes a fragrance  
  
SWEET SCENTS  
LOXOTIS' OPOPOON  
FRANGIPANI' PSHIUM  
  
May be obtained of any Chemist or Perfumer,  
2, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.  
  
Beware of spurious imitations.

Telephone No. 12.

# Hong Kong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21st, 1891.

三月

第一十二月正英港

CADBURY'S COCOA  
GUARANTEED  
ABSOLUTELY PURE  
CADBURY'S COCOA  
DELICIOUS, NUTRITIVE,  
SUSTAINING  
CADBURY'S COCOA  
BABY TO DIET  
CADBURY'S COCOA  
THE BEST BEVERAGE FOR TROPICAL  
CLIMATES.

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH.

No. 10, 96

號六十九百二零第一

日二月二十日六

年一月二十一

星期四

第一十二月正英港

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH.

NOTICE

Communications relating to Advertisements, Subscriptions, and Bindings, etc., should be addressed to "Daily Press," only, and special business matters to "The Manager." Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not sent for a fixed period will be continued until demanded. Orders for extra copies of the "Daily Press" should be sent to the office on the day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited.

Telegraphic Address Press. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST.

A TELESCOPIC GOLD PENCIL CASE with "B.N.-to-W.M.C." engraved on it and a SILVER MATCH BOX with "R.L. Liberal Reward will be offered to any one returning same to the HONGKONG CLUB, Hongkong, 21st January, 1891."

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A. G. GORDON AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

FINEAL NOTICE.

A NOTICE is hereby given, That the unpaid BALLOON CAPITAL and DIVIDENDS due 15th May, 1890, and the undemandable Shares, together with Interest of 12 per cent. per annum, are paid to the Undersigned at the REGISTERED OFFICES of the COMPANY, 9, PRAY CENTRAL, on or before THURSDAY, the 6th FEBRUARY, 1891, the Shares in respect of which shall be entitled to the same rate of interest as of the date of the Company's Articles of Association, to be held to FORFEITURE without further notice.

No. 2431/2530, 1,531/2600, 1,951/1505, 1716/1,255, 1,656/1,645, 1,670/229/350.

By Order,

A. G. GORDON,  
General Manager.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1891.

128

ZETLAND LODGE,

No. 525.

A N EMERGENCY MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the Foyer, MAGNUS Hall, Zetland Street, SATURDAY, the next 2nd Inst. at 8.30 for 9 P.M.预定。Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1891.

123

STEAM & P. & S. N. C. Steamship

"PESHAWAR"

Captain W. A. Wheeler will leave for the above Place TO-DAY, the 21st Inst., at NOON.

E. L. WOODIN,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1891.

11

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY  
FOR SANAKAND AND KUDAT.

The Company's Steamship

"NORMANBY"

Captain Griffin, will be despatched at once to MORROW, the 22nd Inst., at NOON.

In future this or other Steamer will ply between British North Borneo and Hongkong only, leaving Hongkong about every eighteen days.

For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWINE.

Agents.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1891.

123

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.  
FOR NAGASAKI, KOBE, AND YOKO-

HAMA.

The Company's Steamship

"KUMAMOTO MARU"

B. Pender, Commander will be despatched for the above Port on SATURDAY, the 31st Inst.

For Freight, apply to G. R. STEVENS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1891.

124

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT  
AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

A NOTICE is hereby given, That the THIRD ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this COMPANY will be held at the CITY HALL, on MONDAY, the 26th JANUARY, 1891, at 12 o'clock NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Statement of the Directors, together with Statements of Accounts for the year ending Dec. 31, 1890.

The Register of Shares of the Company will be Closed from MONDAY, 16th, to MONDAY, 22nd JANUARY, 1891 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

A. SHELTON HOOPER,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 9th January, 1891.

125

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT  
AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

A NOTICE is hereby given, That an EXTRA-  
ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of  
SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the CITY  
HALL, on MONDAY, the 26th JANUARY, 1891, at 12 o'clock NOON, for the purpose of con-  
voking a Special Meeting of the Directors,  
together with Statements of Accounts for the  
year ending Dec. 31, 1890.

The Register of Shares of the Company will be Closed from MONDAY, 16th, to MONDAY, 22nd JANUARY, 1891 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

A. SHELTON HOOPER,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 9th January, 1891.

125

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By Order of the Board of Directors.

A. SHELTON HOOPER,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 9th January, 1891.

125

THE DAIRY FARM COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

A NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FOURTH ORDINARY YEARLY  
MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the  
above COMPANY will be held at the COM-  
PANY'S OFFICE, No. 5, STANLEY STREET,  
Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 26th  
day of JANUARY, 1891, at 12 o'clock NOON,  
for the purpose of receiving the Report of the  
Directors and Statement of Accounts for the  
30th November last.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company  
will be CLOSED from the 12th to 26th Inst.,  
both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

E. W. MATTLAND,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1891.

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NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORA-  
TION LIMITED.

A DIVIDEND for the HALF-YEAR  
ended 30th Sept. has been declared at  
the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. Coupons  
attached to Gold Share-Warrants may be  
cashed, and Dividends on Silver Share-War-  
rants issued locally will be paid, on and after  
16th JANUARY at the HONGKONG BRANCH  
OFFICE.

E. W. RUTTER,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 9th January, 1891.

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THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORA-  
TION LIMITED.

A NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Undersigned prepared to purchase  
FRACTIONAL CERTIFICATES at  
current market rates. Persons holding same  
are requested to apply at the Company's Office,  
No. 4, FLAHAFFE COURT, HONGKONG.

INTIMATION.

BANK HOLIDAYS.

HONGKONG JUBILEE.

THE Undermentioned BANKS will be  
CLOSED for the Transaction of Public  
Business at 1 o'clock P.M. TUESDAY and FRI-  
DAY (the 22nd and 25th Inst.)  
FOR THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF  
INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

C. E. ROWBARD,  
Managing Director.

Mosque, Hongkong.

FOR THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AU-  
STRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

T. H. WHITHEAD,  
Manager, Hongkong.

FOR THE HONGKONG & SHANGAI BANKING  
CORPORATION.

F. DE BOVIS,  
Acting Chief Manager.

FOR THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORA-  
TION LIMITED.

E. W. RUTTER,  
Manager.

FOR THE COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMpte  
DE PARIS.

L. GLENAT,  
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1891.

126

THE WEST POINT BUILDING  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

A NOTICE is hereby given, That the  
GENERAL ORDINARY YEARLY  
MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this  
COMPANY will be held at the CITY HALL,  
on MONDAY, the 26th JANUARY, 1891, at  
11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the  
Report of the Board of Directors, together  
with a Statement of Accounts for the year  
ending Dec. 31, 1890.

The Meeting of Shares will be closed from  
MONDAY, 16th to MONDAY, 22nd JANUARY,  
both days inclusive, during which period no  
Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

A. SHELTON HOOPER,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1891.

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THE HONGKONG MARINA, LIMITED.

THE ADJOURNED EXTRAORDINARY  
GENERAL MEETING of this  
COMPANY will be held THIS DAY (WED-  
NESDAY) the 21st instant, at 4 p.m. at the  
HONGKONG HOTEL, when the presence of all  
Shareholders is required to consider the  
matters relating to the Company's Assets and  
Liabilities, to be submitted by the Directors.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

J. A. BARTON,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1891.

126

THE HONGKONG MARINA, LIMITED.

A NOTICE is hereby given, That the  
FORTY-NINTH ORDINARY  
YEARLY MEETING of  
SHAREHOLDERS in the COMPANY will be held  
at the CITY HALL, on MONDAY, the 26th JANUARY, 1891, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending Dec. 31, 1890.

The Meeting of Shares will be closed from  
MONDAY, 16th to MONDAY, 22nd JANUARY,  
both days inclusive, during which period no  
Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

A. SHELTON HOOPER,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1891.

126

THE HONGKONG MARINA, LIMITED.

A NOTICE is hereby given, That the  
FORTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY  
YEARLY MEETING of  
SHAREHOLDERS in the COMPANY will be held  
at the CITY HALL, on MONDAY, the 26th JANUARY, 1891, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending Dec. 31, 1890.

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Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

A. SHELTON HOOPER,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1891.

126

## INTIMATIONS.

HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.

FANCY  
COSTUMES

HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1851.

European men and the commercial aptitude of the Chinese are continually inaugurating in scarcely any other part of the world being innocently caused by inadequate knowledge of the Chinese and their ways. Now Governments are better intentioned than the British Government in their dealing with natives, and few Governments possess in a greater degree the genius of organization upon its' existence, its' existence is a matter of the first necessity. The attitude of the Chinese Government towards Europeans has been the outcome of centuries of its own, and every step towards bringing into line the ordinary intercourse of people between men has been harassed and thwarted by the excited attitude which the Chinese Government assumes. It is barely over fifty years since the claim of the representative of Great Britain to correspond direct on equal terms with the Viceroy of the Two Kwangs, and not by way of petition through the Hong Merchants, created a tension which found relief only in a diplomatic armistice. It is the direct result of the acquisition of this island that the abandonment of a position which the logic of fact and the flux of time has proved to be untenable is being gradually but silently effected without notice to the Chinese. We think further that it is a most necessary duty and that there is a real danger of the Chinese population in the course of time ceasing to be in touch with the executive, possibly to the endangerment of the peace of the Colony. Fortunately no such prospect is imminent or even remote likely, nor would there be occasion for noticing it now, except that in reviewing the outcome of a period of novel experience one has to mark the tendencies and the direction in which they are setting. With proper provision for the future we think the Colony can be warmly congratulated on the past. Our relations with the mainland are excellent, our rule is not unacceptable to the Chinese, our social relations with them are constantly improving and our free and liberal institutions find expression in every kind of individuality. In heartily congratulating the Colony on its Jubilee we desire also to congratulate His Excellency Sir William Vice-Viceroy on his return from the occasion and to express our hope that both for the Colony and for His Excellency there are many days of prosperity in store.

**HONGKONG, 1841-1851.**

"What advantage?" Lord Napier goes on to ask: "or what profit will we gain by negotiating or humiliating ourselves before these people, or rather before their Government? The records show nothing but subsequent benefit and disgrace. What have we got? or what advantages are we lost? that we just and reasonable, by acting with promptitude and vigour? The records again assure us that such measures have been attended with complete success. Two countries have elapsed this very year. I think that the bold Captain Weddell had previously embarked for the island with his child, and so perhaps became the first lady resident of Hongkong certainly the first official lady resident. It was reported that Elliot holding it dangerous, while his commandant had previously (in March) Elliot had formally written to the Governor of the city to throw himself and all British subjects in China at his protection, undertaken that the British Government should pay all expenses; but he even ordered by the commandant of the British force to leave Canton and go to Macao; British shipping lay in the harbour of Hongkong. On the 15th July the insubordination which occurred was to prove the salutary turning-point to war: a riot took place on the beach and the commandant only failed to degrade His Majesty's Commission and the British public in general, in the estimation of the Chinese people, and to render the exertions of the Superintendent to perform their various duties difficult. On the 16th July (not change was made to the British force) the Chinese declared that they had communicated immediately with the Viceroy in the manner left by His Majesty's commission and the honour of the British nation."

Thereupon followed a series of tedious delays, the Viceroy refusing acceptance of the letter. Lord Napier, in a second despatch to the Secretary of State dated 14th August, urged the necessity of vigorous measures. He wrote:—"I can have no hesitation at once in recommending His Majesty's Government to consult immediately on the best plan to be adopted for commanding a Commercial Treaty, or a Treaty which shall secure the just rights of all British—not of British alone but of all civilized peoples—coming to trade according to the principles of international law. I maintain that it will be as easy to work for the civilization of world as for ourselves, and that it will be as easy to open the whole coast as any in Europe." The Viceroy agreed to the plan with his establishment to Hongkong. Mr. Elliot had previously embarked for the island with his child, and so perhaps became the first lady resident of Hongkong certainly the first official lady resident. It was reported that Elliot holding it dangerous, while his commandant had previously (in March) Elliot had formally written to the Governor of the city to throw himself and all British subjects in China at his protection, undertaken that the British Government should pay all expenses; but he even ordered by the commandant of the British force to leave Canton and go to Macao; British shipping lay in the harbour of Hongkong. On the 15th July the insubordination which occurred was to prove the salutary turning-point to war: a riot took place on the beach and the commandant only failed to degrade His Majesty's Commission and the British public in general, in the estimation of the Chinese people, and to render the exertions of the Superintendent to perform their various duties difficult. On the 16th July (not change was made to the British force) the Chinese declared that they had communicated immediately with the Viceroy in the manner left by His Majesty's commission and the honour of the British nation."

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WINES AND SPIRITS

BY APPOINTMENT

A. S. WATSON & CO. LIMITED.  
(ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.)  
HONGKONG.

We invite attention to the following old brands, all of which are excellent quality and good value for money.

The same being specially selected by our London Agents, are imported in wood and bottled by ourselves, thus enabling us to supply the best growths at moderate prices.

In ordering it only necessary to state the name and quantity of Wine or Spirit wanted, and our Agent will forward the required information.

Orders through the Post or by Telegraph to:

PORTES. (For Agents and general use.)

Case per Bot.

A. Extra Dry, good quality. £1.00  
B. Vintage, superior quality. £1.00  
C. Fine Old Vintage, superior quality, Black Seal Capsule. 12 1.10  
D. Very Fine Old Vintage, Superior quality, Violet Capsule (Old Bottled). 18 1.50  
SHERRIES.  
A. Delicate Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Capsule. 6 0.60  
B. Superior Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Capsule. 7.50 0.75  
C. Manzanilla, Pale Dry, Natural Sherry, White Capsule. 10 1.00  
CC. Superior Old Pale Dry, Natural Sherry, Red Capsule. 10 1.00  
D. Very Superior Old Pale Dry, Natural Sherry, Red Capsule. 12 1.20  
SCOT. WHISKY.  
A. Thorne's Blend, White Capsule. 8 0.75  
B. White Blend, Black Capsule. 8 0.75  
C. Superior Very Old Cognac, Red Capsule. 14 1.25  
C. Very Old Liqueur Cognac, Red Capsule. 18 1.50  
D. Licorice Flav'd Very Old Cognac, Red Capsule. 18 1.75  
SCOT. WHISKY.  
A. Thorne's Blend, White Capsule. 8 0.75  
B. White Blend, Black Capsule. 8 0.75  
C. Superior Very Old Scotch Malt Whisky, White Capsule. 10 1.00  
E. Watson's Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky, Gold Cap. sub. 12 1.10  
IRISH WHISKY.  
A. John Jameson's Old, Green Capsule. 8 0.75  
B. John Jameson's Fine Old, Green Capsule. 10 1.00  
C. John Jameson's Very Fine Old, Green Capsule. 12 1.10  
GENTLEMAN'S BOURBON WHISKY.  
A. Fine Old Jamaica, Violet Capsule. 12 1.10  
Good Lowland Island, £1.50 per Gallon.

LIQUEURS.

Benedictine Maraschino

Caron's Béringier's Cherry Cordial

Chartreuse Dr. Bigot's Angostura Bitter, &amp;c.

1-19

GIN.

A. Fine Old Tom, White Cap. sub. 4.50 0.40

B. Fine Unsweetened, White Cap. sub. 4.50 0.40

C. Fine A. V. H. Geesey. 5.25 0.50

RUM.

Finest Old Jamaica, Violet Capsule. 12 1.10

Good Lowland Island, £1.50 per Gallon.

LICQUERS.

Benedictine Maraschino

Caron's Béringier's Cherry Cordial

forces committed in Hongkong by Her Majesty's subjects, or other persons than natives of the Island, or of China, were to be liable to punishment under the provisions of the Criminal and Civil Code, now in existence, or presently existing in China.

"And I do further declare and proclaim, that pending H.M.'s further pleasure and rules, and regulations as may hereafter from time to time be made by the Government of Hongkong, shall be issued under the hand and seal of the person holding the office of Chief Magistrate of the Island, or British Consul in China for the time being."

"And I do further declare and proclaim, that, pending Her Majesty's further pleasure, all British subjects and foreigners residing in, or resorting to the Island of Hongkong, shall enjoy full, secure, and protection of their civil, political, and personal rights of British law, so long as they will conform to the authority of Her Majesty's government in and over the Island of Hongkong, hereby duly constituted and proclaimed."

"Given under my hand and seal of office on board of Her Majesty's ship *Wesley*, at anchor in Hongkong, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-one."

(Signed) "CHARLES ELLIOT."

"God save the Queen."

The following proclamation was also addressed to the inhabitants:

"Brethren, Commander-in-chief, and Elliot, Plenipotentiary, &c., by this proclamation make known to the inhabitants of the Island of Hongkong, that Her Majesty, Queen of England, and the Queen of China, by a clear public agreement between the high officers of the Celestial and British Courts; and all native persons residing therein must understand that they are now subjects of the Queen of England, to whom and to whose officers they will be answerable for their conduct."

"The inhabitants are hereby promised protection, in Her Majesty's gracious name, against all enemies whatever; and they are further secured in the free exercise of their religious rights, ceremonies, and social customs; and in the enjoyment of their lawful private property, and their persons. This will be done, according to the laws, customs, and usages of the Chinese (as far as they are not contrary to the laws, customs, and usages of the Chinese Government for punishment).

"At Macao, the 7th day of June, 1841."

The proclamation was issued, four vessels were dismasted, three driven ashore and wrecked, and thirteen others sustained minor damage. The *James-Loring*, parting from her anchorage, drifted right down to Cow-chow, where she stranded and broke up, the captain's wife being drowned in attempting to land.

"On the night of the 25th and the greater part of the 26th July the Island was again assailed by a typhoon, which though it did not inflict such damage as the first, nevertheless, did much damage to the property of the Queen of England, and the British subjects, who were still full protection from the high officers of the British nation; and Hongkong, being of the Chinese empire, neither will they be any chargers on imports and exports to the British Government.

"It is further clearly declared that there will be no military force sent to the port of Canton, and all the large ports of the Empire if there be the least obstruction to the freedom of Hongkong.

"Persons bringing information to the British officers which shall lead to detection of pirates and the like, and who are willing to be liberally rewarded, will be rewarded, and the officers of the Chinese Government for punishment.

"At Macao, the 7th day of June, 1841."

The sale of the quit-rent of 100 allotments of ground having water frontage and 100 towns or suburban lots was to have taken place on the 12th June, 1841, and a number of purchasers had Macao, and the sale had been made, but after the arrival of the Deputy Superintendent of Trade appeared in the Gazette of the 12th, Captain Elliot leaving for England on the 24th of the same month. On the 1st September Sir Henry left for the North, and remained with the fleet for the remainder of the year.

The progress made by Hongkong in the first year of its existence as a British possession is described in the following review published in the *Cassette*:

"Hongkong, 1st January, 1842.

"In January, 1841, Hongkong was ceded to the British Crown, and the island was taken possession of the 26th; but nothing was done for its improvement until May, when the Chief Magistrate, Mr. Elliot, and the other officers of the Corpo

r of Engineers belonging to the Chinese expedition, from the 1st to the 15th, when the

Government will be declared from time to time by further proclamation. And all hands of villages are held responsible that these commands are duly respected and observed.

"Given under Seal of Office, the 1st day of February, 1841."

When news of the cessation reached Peking the Emperor immediately issued an edict ordering Keshen to be disgraced from office and put in irons, to be escorted under arrest to the capital, and his property to be seized and confiscated. The edict is dated 11th February, and comes as follows:

"Te-day it appears by a speedy dispatch from Elieen, the huit, governor, that those English rebels had sent in a rebellious document, stating that they were all remaining at Hongkong, and that they had not yet paid the tribute to the people of Nanking. Hongkong is a place of very great importance, and Keshen has on a former occasion memorialized in relation to it (that it be ceded to the English), but should we be willing to give it to them, most certainly would they have bodies of troops stationed there, would collect together quantities of arms and ammunition, and then, when once given to them, after a while they would become inordinate in their desires for Kwangtung province; and of the disastrous consequences which would ensue we could not words to express."

The Board appointed to try Keshen, in their report, published in the *Peking Gazette*, say—

"After his arrival at Canton he first proceeded upon the principle of reason to deliver his incisive command, after which the said barbarians demanded that a port for trade should be given them, and our agents remonstrated with him for failing to attend the fort of Tunkuk and also surrounded that of Sha-ko-fo. The consequences of this Keshen attempted to rescue (the fort) from the dangerous position, but was destined to plan and became willing in behalf of the English to measure the same, and to give the people of Nanking Hongkong as a place upon which to dwell. The said barbarians, intent on achieving to have the rule of the place, immediately issued their false proclamations, and spread out their tents." Reference is then made to the interviews at Foochow, where the English were to be allowed to have a free port, and the Chinese authorities having issued a rigorous prohibition to all mechanics to go to Hongkong, and erect buildings there for the English police runners have within the last few days gone on the buildings stood at the average of the sale, namely \$333 per acre quit-rent. I assure, however, were never given, the Government at a later day taking over the government at a valuation for use as commissioners stores. These were the first brick buildings in the colony, the second being the lock-yuk, which formed the nucleus of the present garrison.

"On the 22nd June, 1841, it was noticed that Alexander Robert Johnson, Esq., Deputy Superintendent of the trade of British subjects in China, had that day assumed charge of the Government at a later day taking over the government of the Island of Hongkong on behalf of the Chief Superintendent.

The *Canton Press* of the 3rd July, 1841, in speaking of the intention of the purchasers of allotments of land to begin building on them without loss of time, says— "But the works cannot proceed for the want of workmen, the Chinese authorities having issued a rigorous prohibition to all mechanics to go to Hongkong, and erect buildings there for the English police runners have within the last few days gone on the buildings stood at the average of the sale, namely \$333 per acre quit-rent. I assure, however, were never given, the Government at a later day taking over the government at a valuation for use as commissioners stores. These were the first brick buildings in the colony, the second being the lock-yuk, which formed the nucleus of the present garrison.

"From this latter point to the residence of Mr. Gillette, a division of about 100 men, nearly completed, of stone, of great activity, and on both sides of the road permanent buildings of some importance, both as to size and number, have been and are in progress of construction. From the 1st to the 15th, when the Chinese authorities having issued a rigorous prohibition to all mechanics to go to Hongkong, and erect buildings there for the English police runners have within the last few days gone on the buildings stood at the average of the sale, namely \$333 per acre quit-rent. I assure, however, were never given, the Government at a later day taking over the government at a valuation for use as commissioners stores. These were the first brick buildings in the colony, the second being the lock-yuk, which formed the nucleus of the present garrison.

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## VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

M. Comyn, the Russian Minister to China, were originally drawn—should not be dealt with as paid up capital, and that therefore no part of the profits derived from the sale of that capital should be included under clause 1.

Until the profits on the paid up capital give to shareholders a return of over 7 per cent., irrespective of the interest derived from the reserve fund, no appropriation for the Managing Directors can be made.

In the event of the opinion not being shared by the Board, it is their duty to think that the latter is of sufficient importance to call for a legal opinion from the leading counsel in the colony. Those with me consider the opinion of Mr. J. J. Frain, Q.C., will be of great weight.

The adoption of such a course would I hope convince, given the satisfaction to the general body of shareholders, to remain your faithfully,

HARRY WICKING.

P.S.—The article referred to is as follows:—  
“In addition to all other rights and remunerations mentioned in Article No. 30, each of the Managing Directors shall be entitled to a commission of three dollars and fifty cents per cent. on the net profits of the company for each current year in which such net profits amount to seven dollars per cent. or less, paid up capital, and to a commission of one dollar per cent. on the net profits for each current year in which they amount to ten dollars per cent. or upwards on the paid up capital.”

The Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Company, Limited.

Hongkong, 17th January, 1891.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst., and to inform you that the same has been laid before the Board of Directors. I remain, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

A. SHELTON HOOPER,  
Secretary.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

[SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS".]

LONDON, 17th January.

## THE ANGLO-PORTUGUESE CONVENTION.

The Portuguese draft of the new African Convention will shortly be submitted to England.

[FROM SINGAPORE PAPERS.]

London, 10th January.

## THE AMERICAN SILVER BILL.

The Silver Men in the House of Representatives consider that it is not at certain that the House will reject the financial Bill.

London, 12th January.

## SEVERE WEATHER IN EUROPE.

There is renewed intense frost in Great Britain and on the Continent, where several railways are blocked with snow; a number of towns are completely isolated and food is scarce.

[SUPREME COURT.]

20th January.

## IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR JAMES RUSSELL, CHIEF JUSTICE.

CLAIMING A PROMISSORY NOTE BY MONACHUS. Chas. Wing was charged with obtaining falsely by means a promissory note for \$35 on the 9th December.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty.

The Attorney-General Hon. W. M. Goodwin, in his speech, said the note was issued by Mr. J. J. Robinson and Messrs. defences.

The jurors were—Messrs. A. E. Coughlin, E. J. Obadiah, H. Ratcliffe, J. Grant, A. De Jesus, R. Mitchell, E. W. Maitland.

The Attorney-General said the prisoner was charged on three counts, one of which was assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm on December, the other two counts were really variations of the same charge. The prisoner was alleged to be one of a number who by violence compelled Lal Yuen to sign a promissory note by which he undertook to pay \$35 to the plaintiff in a sum of money which he had taken out of his brother, Lal Yuen, and who lived with him at No. 70, Tung Chung Lane till the 26th December last. The complainant Lal Yuen was a seaman. He (the Attorney-General) did not know whether the plaintiff was a coolie or not, but all the events did not seem to indicate that the woman was left unprotected for a time. During the absence of the complainant a man named Kau Tan took the woman away to live with him. On the 8th December the plaintiff came back, and finding the woman was not at home, he went to see her on the 10th, and a detective. Whether it was thought that the Police Station was a good place for friendly arbitration he did not know, but all parties went there to settle the matter. It appeared that the complainant appeared more attractive in the eyes of the woman and she arranged to go back with him. The complainant had a wife and he stopped them that he would have more trouble, but there was some question as to furniture. Whether this was a real question or whether it was used only to cover something which had not come out, he (the Attorney-General) was unable to say. Something however did come out, and he (the Attorney-General) was unable to say whether it was due to Lal Yuen or to Kau Tan.

There were disputes and it was stated by the defendant that complainant owed this money for furniture. Complainant denied this, and said if he owed anything at all it was very little, some \$10. It was arranged that the complainant should meet Kau Tan at the office of Seamen's Club and settle the dispute. On the 12th December the complainant went there and was met by Kau Tan and a number of other men, who held his complaint in signing a promissory note for \$35. It was agreed that he would have more trouble if he stopped them that he would have more trouble, but there was some question as to furniture. Whether this was a real question or whether it was used only to cover something which had not come out, he (the Attorney-General) was unable to say. Something however did come out, and he (the Attorney-General) was unable to say whether it was due to Lal Yuen or to Kau Tan.

A correspondent of the *Foochow* is forwarding a translation of a proclamation issued by the Chinese Government to prohibit the importation of opium into the 12th districts of the Province of Fukien, on the 23rd inst., says:—

“It appears to me that the Chinese Government in seeing the increased growth of Indian and Ceylon tea and the decreased revenue of China tea has made a retaliation by allowing the growth of native opium, and that the English Government has ordered Major Wissmann to send Emin's own report on the matter.

THE INDIAN REBELLION IN THE CHINESE STATES.

BERLIN, 23rd December. The representatives of the Indian rebels arrived at the Anti-Slavery Conference, including those relating to the import duties to be levied in the Congo State.

GERMAN HOLDERS OF GOLDEN FISH SOCIETY MEETING.

BRUSSELS, 30th December. The representatives of the Indian rebels arrived at the Anti-Slavery Conference, including those relating to the import duties to be levied in the Congo State.

THE INDIAN REBELLION IN THE CHINESE STATES.

NEW YORK, 30th December.

The engagement of a peace plenipotentiary between the United States troops and Indians, occurred at Peking Creek. The Indians rose suddenly while being disarmed, and in the fight that followed twenty-five of the American cavalry were killed and wounded, while one hundred and ten Indians, besides two hundred and fifty of their women and children, were killed by the troops.

NEW YORK, 30th December. The slaughter of Indians at Peking Creek and the cruel massacre of women and children has created intense ferment throughout the whole of the Indian territory, even among the friends. The soldiers in the field, and the rebels in the cities—therefore—rebelled.

The German Government has ordered Major Wissmann to send Emin's own report on the matter.

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BERLIN, 23rd December.

The members belonging to the Garrison here have been forbidden by the authorities to patronise on handkerchiefs, pipes and tobacco and the owners of which are known to be

Specialists.

MAJOR WISSMANN AND EMIN PASHA. BERLIN, 30th December. A despatch received from Major Wissmann states that the English Ambassador has informed the Chinese that the English plenipotentiary arrived at the Anti-Slavery Conference, including those relating to the import duties to be levied in the Congo State.

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